

George, D.

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lurching at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

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[BY AUTHORITY]



LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE TWEN-
TY FOURTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 30.]

AN ACT to authorize and sanction the sale of reserves provided for Creek Indians in the treaty of March twenty-four, eighteen hundred and thirty, in certain cases, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, and he is hereby authorized to, cause all the reserves belonging to the Creek Indians by virtue of the provisions of the treaty of March twenty-four, the eighteen hundred and thirty, which shall remain unsold on the fourteenth of April next, to be sold at public auction in the Creek country; after giving at least sixty days' notice of the time, place, and terms of sale in the public prints, and to cause patents to be issued to the purchasers of said reserves.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may, and he is hereby authorized to, confirm the sales by the widow, and widow, the children, or the lawful administrator of Creek Indians who have died, or who may die, prior to the fourth day of April next, without having legally disposed of said reserves; and to receive the purchase money, or such portions of it as may not have been paid to the persons entitled to it, and to cause patents to be issued therefor to the purchasers: "Provided," That saids made by law administrators shall be entitled to a preference over sales made by widows and children.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may, and he is hereby authorized to, pay the persons entitled thereto, the money which may be received from the purchasers of reserves under the authority given in the two preceding sections, at such times and in amounts as he shall deem best for the parties concerned; or, if he think proper, to invest the whole or any part of said purchase-money in stocks, and pay the interest to the persons entitled to it, in such amounts, and in such manner, as in his opinion, will be most advantageous for them: "Provided," That he may cause the principal of the sum or sums so invested to be paid to the persons entitled thereto, whenever he may think proper: "And provided, further," That the provisions of this act shall be executed under such regulations and restrictions as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre to be paid to the Creek Indians, whose names were omitted to be entered on the census roll taken under the treaty of eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and to whose names appear on said roll, but for whom no location have been made, who shall appear from proper evidence to be justly entitled to reservations under the provisions of said treaty: "Provided," That the sum thus payable under this section may be invested in stocks upon the same terms and conditions; and under the same regulations and restrictions as are herein before prescribed in respect to moneys payable under the first and second sections of this act: "Provided, further," That no transfer by the person entitled under this section shall be valid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the three first sections of this act, the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, together with such sum as may be necessary, to carry into effect the fourth section thereof.

JAMES K. POLK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. R. KING,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

APPROVED, March 31, 1837.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[PUBLIC—No. 31.]

A BILL explanatory of the act entitled An act granting half pay to widows and orphans where their husbands and fathers have died off wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the benefits of the third section of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died off wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, shall not be withheld from any widow, in consequence of her having married after the decease of the husband for whose services she may claim to be allowed a pension or annuity under said act: "Provided," That she was a widow at the time it was passed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the widow of any person who continued in the service of the United States until the third day of November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and was married before that day, and while her husband was in such service, shall be entitled to the benefits of the third section of the act entitled "An act granting half pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands and fathers have died off wounds received in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," approved the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, entitled "An act for the relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia," that the Secretary of the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to the Alexandria Canal company, from time to time as the progress of the work may require, the sum of such sums of money, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to complete the said canal to the town and harbor of Alexandria: "Provided," That the Alexandria Canal company, in the construction of the remaining piers, abutments, and works

and constituting a wharf or mole pursuant to the report of Captain Delafield, one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 32.]

AN ACT to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of Commissioner of Pensions shall be, and the same is hereby continued, until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a

Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that he shall execute, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and have the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by mail free of postage.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 33.]

AN ACT to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for carrying on and completing certain works heretofore commenced, viz:

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois, forty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of a harbor at Michigan city, Indiana, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the river Saint Joseph, Michigan, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the continuation of the works at the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.

For completing the channel of the Cacheo branch of the Piscataqua river, in the State of New Hampshire, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, in Jefferson county, State of New York, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Whitehall, in the State of New York, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the channel of the Genesee river, in the State of New York, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor of Mobile in the State of Alabama, by removing the bar of the mouth pass and Dog river bar, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Black river, Ohio, six thousand four hundred and ten dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of the Huron river, in Ohio, two thousand four hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation at the mouth of Vermilion river, Ohio, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Cleaveland harbor, Ohio, ten thousand dollars;

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at Ashtabula creek, Ohio, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the Ohio river, between the falls and Pittsburg, sixty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans, sixty thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of Dunkirk harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Portland, Lake Erie, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at Cataraqui creek, Lake Erie, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the removal of obstructions at the mouth of Salmon river, Lake Ontario, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the channel between the North and South Hero islands, Lake Champlain, Vermont, six thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of a breakwater at Plattsburgh, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, New York, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier at Kennebunk, Maine, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of Black and White river in Arkansas and Missouri, one thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For placing buoys in the vicinity of the mouth of the Passaic river, Elizabeth, thence to Croton Sound, Pamlico and other sounds, near the coast of North Carolina; and thence by the most practicable route to Wingay bay, in South Carolina, with a view to determine the practicability of opening an inland communication for steam navigation, from the Chesapeake bay to Charleston, South Carolina, fifty thousand dollars.

For improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers, and to replace the steam snail boat Archimedes, sunk in the Mississippi river in November last, twentythree thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier at Kennebunk, Maine, three thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement at Big Stone bay, New York, twelve thousand dollars.

For continuing the pier and mole at Oswego harbor, New York, fifteen thousand dollars.

For making a survey from the southern debouch of the Dismal Swamp canal, down the Pasquotank river to Elizabeth, thence to Croton Sound, Pamlico and other sounds, near the coast of North Carolina; and thence by the most practicable route to Wingay bay, in South Carolina, with a view to determine the practicability of opening an inland communication for steam navigation, from the Chesapeake bay to Charleston, South Carolina, ten thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor of New Brunswick, New Jersey, by removing the obstructions in the Raritan river, in addition to the appropriation of July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the breakwater at Sandy bay, Massachusetts, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the channel of the river Thames, leading into Norwich harbor, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the securing of the public works at the harbor of Southport, Connecticut, one thousand dollars.

For improving the harbor of Westport, Connecticut, three thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river, above and below Albany, in the State of New York, one hundred thousand dollars; to be expended according to the plan and estimate recommended by the Secretary of War.

For continuing the repairs at the harbor of Chester, Pennsylvania, two thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware, eight thousand dollars.

For continuing the Delaware breakwater, For continuing the construction of a breakwater at Burlington, Vermont, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the breakwater on Stanhope's ledge, Port Jervis, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Newcastle, Delaware, ten thousand dollars.

For continuing the Delaware breakwater,

and constituting a wharf or mole pursuant to the report of Captain Delafield, one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars.

And that the sum of seventy thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a marine hospital in the city of New Orleans, in that part of said city which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the purchase of lands on which to erect said marine hospital; and that the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to select and cause to be purchased, for the use and benefit of sick men, seafarers, and all other navigators on the western rivers and lakes, suitable sites for marine hospitals. Provided, That the number thereof shall not exceed for the river Mississippi three, for the river Ohio three, and for Lake Erie one; and to enable the President to make such selection and purchase, he may call to his aid one or more medical men of the army not exceeding three in all, to examine and report on such sites, and to ascertain at what price the same can be had; and that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to effect the purchase thereof to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and that suitable plans, and estimates be prepared, under the direction of Secretary of War, for the construction of said hospitals, and submitted to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for the erection of a marine hospital in the city of Mobile: Provided, That the expenditures for the purchase of sites and the erection of hospitals at New Orleans and Mobile shall not exceed the amount appropriated for these purposes; that from and after the first day of April next, all laws enacted whereby seafarers are required to pay twenty cents a month, or their employers are required to retain that amount of their wages, to create fund for the sick and disabled, shall be suspended for one year, during which no such examination shall be made; and that instead of said tax there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be disbursed in the same manner as the sum above mentioned, Provided, however, that seafarers and their employers who have not contributed to said fund, may receive relief to such extent, and under such regulation as the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars; and have the privilege of sending and receiving letters and packets by mail free of postage.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

[PUBLIC—No. 34.]

AN ACT to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the office of Commissioner of Pensions shall be, and the same is hereby continued, until the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That a

Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and that he shall execute, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the

President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be authorized to appropriate out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the erection of a marine hospital in the city of New Orleans, in that part of said city which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and for the purchase of lands on which to erect said marine hospital; and that the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to select and cause to be purchased, for the use and benefit of sick men, seafarers, and all other navigators on the western rivers and lakes, suitable sites for marine hospitals. Provided, That the number thereof shall not exceed for the river Mississippi three, for the river Ohio three, and for Lake Erie one; and to enable the President to make such selection and purchase, he may call to his aid one or more medical men of the army not exceeding three in all, to examine and report on such sites, and to ascertain at what price the same can be had; and that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to effect the purchase thereof to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and that suitable plans, and estimates be prepared, under the direction of Secretary of War, for the construction of said hospitals, and submitted to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof, and that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated for the erection of a marine hospital in the city of Mobile: Provided, That the expenditures for the purchase of sites and the erection of hospitals at New Orleans and Mobile shall not exceed the amount appropriated for these purposes; that from and after the first day of April next, all laws enacted whereby seafarers are required to pay twenty cents a month, or their employers are required to retain that amount of their wages, to create fund for the sick and disabled, shall be suspended for one year, during which no such examination shall be made; and that instead of said tax there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be disbursed in the same manner as the sum above mentioned, Provided, however, that seafarers and their employers who have not contributed to said fund, may receive relief to such extent, and under such regulation as the President of the United States shall direct.

APPROVED, March 3d, 1837.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

From the Commonwealth.
COURT OF APPEALS.

Tuesday, April 11.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Geoghegan vs Withers, judgment, Meade; reversed.

Carroll vs Ensign, decree, Morgan; reversed.

Churchill vs Grundy, ferry case, from Union; order, affirmed.

Lindsey vs Stevens, decree, Madison; affirmed.

Bancham vs Buckman, &c. decree, Washington; affirmed.

Moon and al., vs Webb, decree, Madison; reversed.

Ward, &c. vs Williams, decree, Montgomery; reversed.

ORDERS.

Taylor vs Walker, &c. judgment, Madison.

Gates vs McWilliams' heirs, decree Madison; supersedes granted.

Sneed vs Moore, &c. judgment, Lawrence.

Dryden vs Lewis, judgment, Mason.

Gentry vs Owings, decree, Madison.

Oldham vs Harris, decree, Madison.

Same vs Henderson, &c. decree, Madison.

Powell vs Garrett, &c. decree, Greenup.

Gray vs Hoggins, decree, Woodford.

Oatfield vs Carlson, judgment, Woodford.

Lynn vs Lynn, judgment, Mason.

Gentry vs Leah, &c. judgment, Bullitt.

Forcs vs Gibson, judgment, Oldham; were heard, the defendants in the three latter cases made default.

NON-SUITS.

Cardwell, &c. vs Spragg, &c. judgment, Shelby.

Durbin, &c. vs Barr, &c. two cases judged.

Chandler vs Chandler, decree, Washington.

Wednesday, April 12.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Breckenridge vs Taylor, decree, Franklin; affirmed with damages.

Lee vs Reed, &c. decree, Mason; affirmed.

Glass vs Bland, &c. decree, Nelson; reversed.

Parrish vs Graves, &c. decree, Fayette; reversed.

ORDERS.

Bryan vs Harrison, judgment, Fayette; supersedes granted.

Collins vs Martin, decree, Madison; motion overruled.

Dunlap, &c. vs Archer, a man of color, judgment, Greenup; re-argued.

Thursday, April 13.

The following additional rules of court were adopted, to-wit:

Consecutive service upon Non-Residents.

Rule 39.—Whenever, from the official return of the Sergeant, or from the affidavit of a credible person, stating specific facts, this Court shall be satisfied that a defendant in any writ of error herein pending is not an inhabitant of this State, a rule shall be made in the order book, warning him to appear on the first day of the next succeeding term—and if he shall not, after such a requisition, enter his appearance on or before the first calling of the cause, after the trial day, he shall nevertheless be deemed a party in Court, and the case shall be heard and decided in all respects as it would have been had he appeared in form and traversed the assignment of errors—but without an actual appearance, he shall not be entitled to costs for any discontinuance, non-suit or affirmance.

Custody of Records.

Rule 49.—No original record shall, without leave of the Court, be taken from the Court room or the office of the Clerk.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Oldham vs Harris, decree, Madison; reversed.

Quertermous vs Breckenridge, judgment, Jefferson; reversed.

Jones vs Chiles, judgment, Montgomery; affirmed.

Jennings' ex'rs. vs Davis, &c. decree, Garrard; affirmed.

Wolfe, &c. vs Nelson & Co., decree, Jefferson; affirmed.

Forcs vs Gibson, judgment, Oldham; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Ragan vs Com'th, judgment, Madison.

Woodward vs McEwin, judgment, Madison; supersedes granted.

Arnold, &c. vs Kilkis & Watts, ferry case, from Jefferson, set for 24th inst.

Orchard vs Orchard, decree, Madison.

Lachey and wife vs White's heirs, decree Es't.

Burgess vs Tipton, decree, Graves; the defendants warned to appear on the first day of the next term.

Smith's heirs vs Smith, order, Green.

Cathell vs Wilson, decree, Nelson.

Heiley, &c. vs Black, judgment, Bracken.

Thomas, &c. vs Roberts, judgment, Franklin.

Turner vs Patterson, decree, Madison.

Patterson vs Turner, &c. cases, decree, Madison.

Broadbax' ex'rs vs Benton, &c. decree, Madison.

Dolling vs Stone, judgment, Fayette.

Starkl's' ex'rs vs Price, judgment, Fayette.

Staughton's heirs vs Brown, judgment, Fayette.

Church vs Lewis, &c. decree, Franklin.

Hiat, &c. vs Barnes' adm'r, decree, Anderson.

Powell vs Montgomery, &c. decree, Nelson.

Garrison vs Singleton, judgment, Jessamine.

Wells vs Lewis, &c. judgment, Morgan.

Bosley vs Munday, &c. decree, Mercer; were heard, the defendants in the four latter cases made default.

Graves vs Dugan, decree, Shelby; non-suit.

Friday, April 14.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Wells vs Lewis, &c. judgment, Morgan; affirmed.

Offat vs Carson, judgment, Woodford; affirmed with damages.

Arnold vs Trundell, judgment, Boone; reversed.

White vs Hardin, and vice versa, decree, Madison; affirmed on the appeal of White and reversed on the errors of Hardin for the failure to decree a transfer of 344 acres of the land.

Star's' adm'r vs Price, judgment, Fayette; reversed.

Dryden vs Lewis, judgment, Mason; reversed.

Watson vs Stucker, decree, Oldham.

Armstrong vs Hawkins, judgment, Oldham; the defendants being non-residents, warned to appear at the next term.

Raiford vs Raiford, order Cumberland.

Hall, &c. vs Bank Com'th, judgment, Franklin; were heard.

The Court adjourned over until Monday.

Monday, April 17.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Sanders' heirs vs Jennings, &c. decree, Owen; affirmed.

Gentry vs Owings, decree, Madison; affirmed.

Shain, &c. vs Cameron, &c. decree, Bullitt; affirmed.

Raiford vs Raiford, order, Cumberland.

Bosley vs Thompson and al, decree, Mercer; reversed.

ORDERS.

Woolfolk's will, from Woodford, was con-

tinned and set for the 7th day of the next term.

McQuie vs Smith, decree, Garrard; reversed.

Connel vs Sandage, decree, Mason; reversed.

Owings vs Trumble, decree, Bath.

Same vs Oldham, decree, Bath.

Carter vs Leeper, decree, Hickman.

Hanson vs Power, decree, Bracken.

Blackberry vs Holton, &c. (3 cases), decrees, Bracken.

Green vs Hollingsworth, judgment, Greenup; were heard, and the court took time.

The court, yesterday, reached No. 195, on the docket.

From the N. Y. Evening Post of April 15.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Sheridan, Capt. Russell, we have Liverpool papers to the 18th of March inclusive. The London papers are to the day previous. They note that the money market had obtained a temporary relief, and that about the 14th of March money could be obtained at 3 per cent. per annum. At the last date, however, it had relapsed to nearly its previous state. Cotton, it will be seen on looking at the accounts of the Liverpool market, has experienced a further decline in price. The news from Spain possesses some interest.

SIR CHARLES VANGUARD, the envoy on a special mission to the Ottoman Porte, is expected to remain a few days at Paris, and thence travel to Toulon, where a ship of war will embark his excellency for Constantinople.

BARON MALITZ, counsellor of legation to the Russian legation, is expected to proceed shortly to Washington, as minister. The lady of the baron is a native of America.

MR. MAURY and Mr. OSLEY, deputed by the American Chamber of Commerce, and the importers of tobacco in Liverpool, and accompanied by Viscount SANDON, Mr. Ewart, M. P., Mr. George Evans, M. P. and Mr. Thorneycroft, had a second interview on Saturday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Barling, on the subject of reduction of the duty on tobacco.

ENGLAND.

On the 15th of March resolutions favorable to the commutation of Church rates, were carried in the House of Commons, by a vote of 273 to 250.

On the 17th, Mr. ROEBUCK in the House of Commons moved for a copy of all the correspondence between the Government of England and the Government of Russia and Turkey relative to the treaty of Adrianople and the occupation of the shores of the Black Sea by the Russians.

The ship Tigress, (appropriate name) Captain HAMMOND, arrived at Boston, March 31st, from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope) bringing the exhibited in this country. On the succeeding day they were generally exhibited by the proprietors, gratis, to the citizens of Boston, at No. 93 Union street. The animals, according to the Boston Times, were taken by an expedition sent out three years since by Messrs. MACOMBER, WELSH & CO. They were absent so long that at the Cape they were given up for lost—only two, however, of the expedition had died. They penetrated beyond Caffaria, and 300 leagues farther north into the interior of Africa, than any European or American traveller is ever known to have done before. It was thought by the expedition at one time, that they saw the mountains of the moon and the sources of the Nile. They represent the interior country as very thinly inhabited by a race differing from the negro, Hottentot or Caffre, and mild and gentle, except when excited. Occasional deserts, but much heavy timber was found—wild game of every description; also abundance of wild animals, which were sometimes dangerous. A huge African Lion was caught thus—he suddenly leaped from a copse completely over three of the natives and landed among the nettings, which the company were carrying with them to entrap smaller animals. His roar was tremendous, and his exertions to disentangle himself frightful; but one of the men, with great presence of mind, threw over him an additional quantity of nettings, and he was finally secured. He is now very docile, and measures nineteen and a half feet from his nose to the tip of his tail. His like was probably never before exhibited in any civilized country.

The greatest curiosities are two large Giraffes, one of the most remarkable quadrupeds of the animal kingdom, the most difficult to preserve alive, and the most sought after by European Patentees to adorn their zoological collections. Ten thousand pounds were offered for them at the Cape to send them to Europe. This superb animal, commonly called the Camelopard, has a fawn like neck and head, towering some 30 feet in the air, and fore legs so long and hind ones so short, that he seems to stand in a perpendicular attitude. He is covered with a soft short fur of fawn color, with regular white spots, and his eye is large and beautiful hazel color. He divides the hoof, chews the cud, and feeds on the leaf of a tree of the mimosa genus, called by the native Keneap, by the planteurs Kamelhoeven—the one at Paris had several small crumpled horn'd cows, of the Egyptian breed, brought with him to furnish milk. But we abstain from extending his notice of the Giraffe, farther for the present, as we hope soon to see in person these first specimens ever brought to America having been hitherto too costly and to difficult to preserve for our market, and procured only with immense difficulty to pamper the luxury of courts. These are also brought out several Black Ostriches, a huge Condor, a new species of Baboon, several beautiful Gazelles, two splendid African Leopards, a large Hyena, and numerous minor animals. What a pity it is that some naturalist or historian did not accompany the expedition!

A PARIS JOURNAL of Tuesday states positively that the Ministers contemplate dissolving the Chamber at the close of the session. Meunier, it is said, had made important disclosures, and that several of his accomplices are now known; but a great deal of doubt hangs over these circumstances, as his examinations are conducted in secrecy.

FRANCE.

A panic respecting the saving's banks has prevailed in Paris, which has extended itself to the other towns. The sums drawn from the Metropolitan Savings Bank, within twenty days preceding March 16, exceed by a million of francs the deposits made in the same period.

AT LILLE, a run on the Savings Bank had commenced. Letters from Lyons represent the state of trade as deplorable. Thirty thousand human beings are in a state of extreme destitution. A great manufacturer is stated to have said at the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, March 14, that within forty years the woollen manufacturers of France had never been in so deplorable a state as at present. These lamentable facts are stated to have made a very serious impression on Ministers, and would, it is believed, influence the impending votes of the Chamber on the grants demanded for the Royal family and for the secret police.

A PARIS JOURNAL of Tuesday states positively that the Ministers contemplate dissolving the Chamber at the close of the session. Meunier, it is said, had made important disclosures, and that several of his accomplices are now known; but a great deal of doubt hangs over these circumstances, as his examinations are conducted in secrecy.

SPAIN.

The important combined movement, which has been so long expected in the north of Spain, has taken place. On the 10th General EVANS went out of St. Sebastian, and made himself master of the heights of Ametzagana, after some hard fighting. ESPARTERO entered Durango on the 11th. Night interrupted the dispatch, and the final result of the movement are not yet known. The commencement, however, was auspicious, and we look with some impatience for further information. This time the French telegraph, which brings the latest news, is confirmed by private accounts. The force under General EVANS on the 10th amounted to 12,000, of which about 5,000 were British. The following details respecting the action are from the correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

The day must have been dreadful to both parties, and I fear on both sides frightful loss of life will be recorded. Up to eleven o'clock about 250 had been brought into St. Sebastian, and the accounts stated the slaughter to have been dreadful. The Carlists brought up their men fresh and fresh to the attack. At the commencement of the attack in the morning, not more than 1,000 men left Irún and Fontarabia; but as the day advanced, both these important posts were almost entirely without defenders.—A single battalion, landed near Fontarabia towards evening, would have taken it by assault. An immense number of houses appeared to have been set on fire during the day. This, as well as I could judge, was the work of the

Carlists in their retreat. No doubt they will lay it to the Christians. The same writer, in a letter from St. Jean de Luz, dated the 11th inst., states that a report had reached him that some hundreds of wounded Carlists were carried into Irún, and that the garrison had almost evacuated the town to assist their compatriots against Evans. The engagement was not over at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 10th, so that the probability is that night only put an end to it. The Carlists fought with determined bravery, but were repulsed in every direction by the Queen's troops, who continued steadily to advance upon the enemy.

THE ATTACK OF GENERAL EVANS was to have been renewed on the 14th; but up to no o'clock in the afternoon of that day no firing had been heard on the frontier; and the works, if done at all, must have been performed by the bayonet.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.—Bayonne, March 13, half past three o'clock, P. M.—Gen

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY...APRIL...27,...1837.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

In French District—Richard French and Richard H. Menifee.

White's District—John White.

Hawes's District—Edward Ramsey, Leonard Jones.

Boyd's District—messrs. Boyd, Bennett, James, Muray and Patton.

Allan's District—Richard Hawes.

Chambers's District—John Chambers.

Johnson's District—T. J. Phelps, John Trimble.

Graves's District—Thos Graves.

Hadlin's District—Pope and Harlan.

Williams's District—Sherad Williams, Benj. Monroe.

A fire occurred in New Orleans on the 8th April, by which about 50 houses, mostly frame, were destroyed.

The latest accounts from the East and South, still speak of the money pressure, and of further failures to a vast amount. In New Orleans on the 14th and 15th, there were eight extensive failures (about thirty-two millions of dollars.)

The great pressure has reduced the price of almost every article: Cotton at New Orleans sold as low as six cents. In Louisville, Bacon is 7 to 8 cents; Whiskey 25 cents. At Cincinnati, Flour \$6 12¢ Lard 7 cents; Bacon 61.

From the trouble taken by the Editor of the Observer in transferring the *wit* of the Louisville Journal to his columns, and calling our attention particularly to it, we are almost disposed to believe he has been already *hit*.

There was another meeting of the Manufacturers of Hemp in this city on Monday last, when it was reported to the meeting, that the Commission Merchants at Louisville persevered in their advanced charge for commissions. The meeting resolved to seek new agents at Louisville, or to establish a house to transact the business for the Manufacturers, and to change the time of the general meeting proposed to be held from the fourth Monday, to the 9th day of May next—[We have not room for the proceedings to day.]

The undaunted CLAYTON, who ascended in a balloon in this city, and who had such a narrow escape with his life, proposes to make his tenth aerial voyage in Cincinnati on the 1st of May. He offers to take up one or two passengers, upon his receiving \$100 each for his passage. Had not one of our contemporaries better embrace the present opportunity? as he would thereby gain an eminence he can never arrive at by driving the quill.

A member of the County Court of Fayette, has always professed to believe in "the right of instruction," so far as he was called on to act legislatively. He therefore is gratified that the Chilesburg precinct has taken up the subject of the Fayette subscription to the Rail Road stock, and called out candidates to oppose the levy. He hereby pledges himself, in any future measures, to be governed by the voice of the county. Will the prominent movers give the same pledge?

D. B.

The Legislature of Louisiana, it is said, has removed the Seat of Government to Baton Rouge, and appropriated \$200,000 for the erection of public buildings.

The steamboat Rodolph made her passage from St. Louis to Louisville in two days and six hours. So says the Louisville Journal.

From the Observer and Reporter.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers of Lexington and Fayette county, on the 19th inst., Wm. M. BRAND was elected chairman, and Geo. C. HUTTON, secretary, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have seen and read with pleasure, a communication from a distant Manufacturer in the Observer and Reporter of the 19th inst., in relation to the rates of commission and guarantee of sale of the article of bagging and bale rope, by the Louisville Commission Merchants, and that we entirely concur in the suggestion of a convention of Manufacturers, to be held in the city of Lexington, on the 4th Monday in May next, at 10 o'clock.

Resolved, That Richard Morrison, Wm. M. Brand and George C. Hutton, be a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the meeting of a convention on the 4th Monday of May next.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the papers of this city, and that the editors of papers generally, in the State, friendly to the Manufacturing and Farming interests, be requested to give the same an insertion in their papers, to call the attention of the Manufacturers of their counties to the same.

Resolved, That the interests and welfare of the Manufacturers of bagging and bale rope depend upon their action, uniformly and decisively, and that we give to them all an invitation to meet and act with us on the 4th Monday of May next.

W. M. BRAND, Chairman.

G. C. HUTTON, Secretary.

From the Observer and Reporter.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, residing in the Chilesburg Precinct, (at Chilesburgh) on the 18th April, 1837, Col. GEO. W. DARNABY being called to the Chair, and JAMES DARNABY appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens residing in the Chilesburg precinct, view the proceedings of the County court of Fayette in subscribing one hundred thousand dollars to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston rail road, an outrage and usurpation of power; unauthorized by the Constitution—we therefore enter our protest against it.

Resolved, That we the citizens of Chilesburg precinct, have a high opinion of BENJAMIN WATFIELD, Esq. as a statesman and fine politician—we therefore call upon him to become a candidate to represent the citizens of Fayette county, in the Senate, in the next General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we recommend a meeting of the citizens of Athens precinct, on Thursday, the 27th inst. [at Athens] at H. Elkins, on Friday, the 28th inst. [at South Elkton], and on Saturday, the 29th inst. in the North Elkton precinct, and to make known their views respecting the unprecedented, and as we think, unconstitutional appropriation made by the Fayette County Court, as also where they are willing to support as Representatives in our next General Assembly, in both branches.

Resolved, That we request JACOB HUGHES, Esq., to become a candidate to represent us in the lower house, at the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we request the publishers of papers in the City of Lexington, to insert the above.

And the meeting adjourned.

G. W. DARNABY, Chairman.

J. DARNABY, Secretary.

Mr. Eaton, our Minister to the Court of Madrid has presented an energetic protest against the personal of the Spanish Government to pawn Cuba to England, as security for a loan; declaring, that the United States would never permit England to hold that Island.—

N. Y. Merc. Jour.

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR AND THE WEST.

It seems to be very generally conceded that Mr. Van Buren will not rescind or repeal the Treasury Circular. Of a consequence, the sale of public lands in the west will be extremely limited, inasmuch as the banks will be unable to loan speculators, and the facilities of purchasers will therefore be cut off.

There are different views entertained as to the effect of this order; some being of opinion that it will blast the prosperity of the west—others that it is for the salvation of that section of the country.

For ourselves, we confess that we believe that although the order may inflict some present injury, and possibly lead to bankruptcy on the part of those who speculate beyond their means, it will prevent much further speculation, also an excessive issue on the part of the banks and thus do good. The difficulty with the west is, that there are too many land sharks, and too few working men in that section of country.—There

"The Potowatamie Indians having among them many half-breeds, some of them educated men, and others who speak several languages, including the English & French. They are all fond of liquor, and will, in their drinking frolics, exchange any thing they have for whiskey. When they have nothing left to buy whiskey, they find themselves in a starving condition and are reduced to the necessity of stealing or starving."

"In one of the numerous drunken frolics among the Indians, a man by the name of Bibi, a half-breed in the employ of Mr Roy, a trader, was killed by an Oto Indian; about the same time an Oto Indian was killed by an Ioway; a few days after, a Potowatamie, in a drunken fit, killed a squaw of the same tribe.

"We would announce frequent evidences of the futility of any attempt on the part of Government to instil into the mind of the Indian, the necessity of reforming from their own peculiar savage mode of warfare. Revenge is their dearest and most cherished gratification, and by that principle will they ever be actuated, until a general diffusion of civilization is disseminated among them. We may as well attempt to curb the winds, as to tame the natural disposition of the savage."

on there shall be received, or taken, or agreed to be received, or taken, any greater rate of interest or discount, than the legal rate, (seven per cent. per annum,) shall be void; and any bond, bill, note, or other evidence of debt which shall have been sold, transferred, assigned, or endorsed upon, for or upon which any greater interest, discount, or consideration, may have been reserved, obtained, or taken, shall be null and void, and no part of it shall be collectable in any court of law or equity. Any person offending against the provisions of the act, in addition to the loss of his debt, is also declared guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to fine or imprisonment, or both. Every plaintiff in a suit where usury is set up as a defense, may be compelled to appear and disclose upon oath the facts which are to defeat his own claim."

It is thought that this bill will not pass the Senate. Its effects could scarcely be otherwise than disastrous, especially at the present time.

Indian Troubles.—From various intimations, it is evident that the Indian tribes of the "far west" are becoming restless, and it is stated that those in the vicinity of Cantonment Gibson are quite troublesome. An attempt was recently made by one of the Potowatamies, upon the life of Mr Davis, their agent. The Little Rock Gazette has the following upon the subject:—"It seems that since the treaty made by Gen. Clark, last September, extinguishing the Indian title to that valuable tract of country between the western boundary of the State of Missouri and the Missouri River, which is to become a part of the State, the whites have driven their stock on it for winter range, and that a part of the Potowatamies, who were temporarily permitted to remain on this strip of country, has their rations stopped by the Government, and there being little or no game in the country, they take the liberty of killing the stock of the whites. This, we fear, will lead to very unpleasant consequences, if measures are not immediately taken to check it."

"The Potowatamie Indians having among them many half-breeds, some of them educated men, and others who speak several languages, including the English & French. They are all fond of liquor, and will, in their drinking frolics, exchange any thing they have for whiskey. When they have nothing left to buy whiskey, they find themselves in a starving condition and are reduced to the necessity of stealing or starving."

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From the Green River Union.

DISCOVERED AT LAST! YE, WE HAVE SEEN IT WITH OUR OWN EYES, EVEN IN RUSSELLVILLE!

Dr. BURR of Adairville in this county, after about six years application to the use and invention of various kinds of machinery for the accomplishment of the purpose, has succeeded in putting together a piece of mechanism which completely exhibits the long-sought-for art of PERPETUAL MOTION. We, like most others, have been sceptical as to the possibility of so constructing machinery as to produce perpetual motion, and our disbelief has hitherto been strengthened by the entire failure of all previous efforts that have come to our knowledge. On last Monday we were invited by Dr. Burr to examine his machine and witness its operation, and we found it as completely guarded as matter can be against the impediments common to all motion.—The machinery is contained in a wooden frame about 18 inches square, and is composed of two upright spindles, one of which passes through two horizontal cog-wheels, about 12 inches in diameter, the one stationary and the other moveable; and turns by finely attenuated points on glass, both at the upper and lower end. There is a spiral spring passing round this upright spindle, and extending at opposite points, nearly to the circumference of the upper cog wheel, and has an inclined plane, upon which is placed a small moveable carriage fixed to contain weights, fastened to each end. There is also a lever passing round this upright, consisting of four parts, the two main opposite ends of which extend to the two opposite inclined planes above mentioned. The other upright spindle passes through, and is attached to a trundle head, or wallower, into which the cog wheels work. When the machinery is properly arranged, the whole commences its round of itself, and would doubtless continue till some of its parts should wear out. We will not undertake to describe how the different parts of this ingeniously constructed piece of mechanism co-operate to produce a uniform and continued motion, but such is the fact; and we doubt not that any reasonable, discriminating mind, upon examining it, and having the cause of its action explained, will be satisfied that there can be no mistake or deception in what it purports to be. We doubt not from a

publication lately made in a Georgia paper, that this machine has been counterfeited, and the invention claimed by another person who has examined Dr. Burr's. But the Doctor presents sufficient evidence of his being the true inventor. Unhappily for the public it is, in the nature of things impossible to apply this mechanism to the successful propulsion of common and useful machinery; for the resistance to its motion—re-action, friction and gravitation, will of necessity be correspondent with the increase of its different parts. But it is an ingenious thing, and the curious and enquiring mind will be amply compensated for the trouble of calling on Dr. Burr at Adairville, where it may be generally seen.

We call the attention of our readers to Dr. Burr's Dental advertisement in our columns to-day. For, from the ingenuity displayed in his perpetual motion, we believe that he will be able to render superior service in this line, as excellency in Dentistry is acknowledged to depend, mainly, upon excellence in mechanical genius and execution

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est to induce them to pay the necessary expense, much faster than he can those mails, it is his duty to do so. Congress sanctioned his views when they passed the law authorizing him to put on express and charge treble postage for their support.

In accordance with these views, the law which was intended to reduce them to practice, the southern express mail was started on the 15th November last. For the month of January last, the postage on letters sent and received by this mail at the post offices of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, after making all proper deductions, amounted to an average per annum of \$190,000. The whole cost of the mail, after all deductions, will not exceed \$240,000 per annum; so that when it is run but sixty days, the revenue produced by it, including all other offices on the line, must have been nearly or quite equal to its cost.

Encouraged by results, the Department has now advertised for express service from Washington, D. C., to St. Louis, Mo. and from Dayton, Ohio, connecting with this line, through Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, and Huntsville, to connect with the southern line at Montgomery, Ala. it being expected that the proposed steamboat mail from Louisville to New Orleans will operate as an express mail through the Mississippi region. The results of the express lines compared with the present lines, so far as speed is concerned, will be as follows, viz:

From Washington city to Wheeling, Va. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Columbus, O. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Indianapolis, Ind. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Vandalia Ill. 1 day 6h 21m 21

St. Louis, Mo. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Cincinnati, O. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Frankfort, Ky. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Louisville, Ky. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Nashville, Tenn. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Huntsville, Ala. 1 day 6h 21m 21

Montgomery, Ala. 1 day 6h 21m 21

New Orleans 1 day 6h 21m 21

Lexington, Ky. 1 day 6h 21m 21

From Louisville to New Orleans 1 day 6h 21m 21

From New Orleans to Louisville 1 day 6h 21m 21

From Louisville to New Orleans 1 day 6h 21m 21

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EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in view of which it contains money, not exceeding half a dollar in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1833, to the 30th June, 1842, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose bids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz.: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisement, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O., by Richmond, Indiana to Indianapolis, 112 miles and back.

Leave Dayton every day at 12 p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 2 p.m. next day.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 11½ p.m., arrive at Dayton by 2 p.m. next day.

To stop at two other intermediate points if required.

No. 31. From Indianapolis to Terre Haute, 72 miles and back.

Leave Indianapolis every day at 1 p.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 9 p.m.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 1½ p.m., arrive at Indianapolis by 11 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 32. From Terre Haute to Vandalia, Illinois, 99 miles and back.

Leave Terre Haute every day at 9½ p.m., arrive at Vandalia by 8 a.m.

Leave Vandalia every day at 1 a.m., arrive at Terre Haute by 1 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo., 65 miles and back.

Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a.m., arrive at St. Louis by 4 p.m.

Leave St. Louis every day at 3½ p.m., arrive at Vandalia by 12 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

No. 34. From Cincinnati, O., to Georgetown, Ky., 70 miles and back.

Leave Cincinnati every day at 8 a.m., arrive at Georgetown by 5 p.m.

Leave Georgetown every day at 8½ p.m., arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 35. From Georgetown, by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and back.

Leave Georgetown every day at 5 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 1 a.m. next day.

Leave Louisville every day at 12 m, arrive at Georgetown by 8 p.m.

No. 36. From Louisville by Elizabethtown to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.

Leave Elizabethtown by 1 p.m., arrive at Glasgow by 4 p.m.

To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 37. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, Tenn., 91 miles and back.

Leave Gallatin by 1 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p.m.

Leave Nashville every day at 2 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 7 a.m.

Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p.m., arrive at Louisville by 7 a.m. next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatin to Nashville, Tenn., 91 miles and back.

Leave Gallatin by 1 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 11 p.m.

Leave Nashville every day at 2 a.m., arrive at Glasgow by 11 p.m.

To stop at one other intermediate point if required.

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Fayetteville to Huntsville, Ala., 117 miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at 11½ p.m., arrive at Huntsville by 12 p.m. next day.

Leave Huntsville every day at 4 p.m., arrive at Nashville by 8 a.m. next day.

Proposes for running this route by Franklin, Columbia, and Polaski, 123 miles and back, will be considered.

No. 40. From Huntsville to Elytown, 99 miles and back.

Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p.m., arrive at Elytown by 1 a.m. next day.

Leave Elytown every day at 3½ a.m., arrive at Huntsville by 4 p.m.

To stop at two intermediate points if required.

Each route is to be bid for separately. The route, the sum, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum should be stated by the year.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form:

"The undersigned guarantee that if his bid for carrying the Express Mail from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October next, with good and sufficient securities, to perform the services proposed." Dated — 1837."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other satisfactory testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expedition, without making the additional compensation authorized by law.

The mails are to leave precisely at the time set.

Five minutes only are allowed for opening and closing them at its intermediate office.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a failure to arrive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding ten times the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happened. For a repetition of failures the contract may be annulled.

No excuse whatever will be taken for a failure.

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated by the apparent or sun time.

Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds seventy pounds in weight.

It should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service, a result which is not expected, the contractor will be entitled to receive two months' extra pay.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract.

AMOS KENDALL,
Post Office Department,
March, 23, 1837 16—(24th July).

To the Parents or relations of JAMES RICHARDSON, in or near Danville, Ky. if living.

IT is said, that the youth James Richardson came to this city some time in March last, and is still here. This notice is given, supposing it would be gratifying to them to hear of him, and that he might be again restored to their society. Said youth is about 18 years of age and 4 feet in height.

Lexington, April 20, 1837—16—16

The Danville Republican insert to the amount of \$1.50, and charge this office.

ST. MARY'S HALL,
GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON,
NEW JERSEY:
**FOR THE EDUCATION OF
YOUNG LADIES,**
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE SUPERVISION OF THE
BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

THE INSTITUTION will be opened, with divine permission, on Wednesday, the third day of May, under the charge of the Rev. Asa Eaton, D. D., as Chaplain and Head of the Family, Mrs. Susan Eaton, as Matron, and Miss Eliza Rotton, as Principal Teacher; with assistant Teachers in the several departments. No pupil will be admitted for less than a year.

The scholastic year is divided into a Summer term, and a winter term, of twenty two weeks each; the former, commencing on the first Wednesday in May, and the latter on the first Wednesday in November. There will be two vacations, of four weeks each, next preceding the days just named.

The regular expenses for each term, including boarding and lodging, with fuel and lights, and instruction in all the English branches, the ancient languages, pantomime, plain sewing and the domestic economy, will be one hundred dollars, payable always in advance. From this charge, twenty-five per cent will be deducted for daughters of clergymen of the Church.

Courses of lectures in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, with a complete apparatus, and also in Botany, will be delivered annually, in addition to the instruction in those branches. There will be a charge of six dollars for each term, for the use of bed, bedstead, bedding and towels. Washing will be charged at fifty cents a dozen. Books and stationery will be furnished at usual prices. There will be provided, for the use of the Institution a Library, selected especially for the use of the Teachers and Pupils. Pupils who remain will be charged \$12.50 for each of the two vacations. A limited number of day-scholars will be received.

The following will be charges additional to the above—for instruction in the French language, \$7.50 a quarter, (of eleven weeks,) in the German, Italian, and Spanish, \$10 a quarter; for musical instruction, on the Piano, with use of instrument, \$15 a quarter, on the Harp, with use of instrument, \$25 a quarter—on the Organ, with use of instrument, \$10 a quarter; for instruction in drawing and painting, \$8 a quarter—and in fancy work, \$6 a quarter.

All money for the use of pupils must be entrusted to the Head of the Family; under whose direction all purchases are to be made, and all expenses incurred. Advances must be made to meet all such expenditures. Parents will designate the additional branches which are to be pursued.

Attention is particularly requested to the following points:—thoroughness in study and exactness in deportment will be expected of all who desire to continue pupils of the Institution—the branches proper to be pursued by each must be left to the discretion of the Principal Teacher—no pupil to bring to the institution any but devout and school books—plainness and simplicity in dress, and a just economy in expenditure, will be expected in all, as members of a Christian family.

In its entire organization, St. Mary's Hall is designed to be a Christian household; and the aim will be, by the continual application of domestic influences on Christian principles, to form and to accomplish the *domestic character*.

It is the object of the Institution—and nothing will be spared for its accomplishment—to promote to the utmost the physical, intellectual, and spiritual improvement of the pupils entrusted to it; and, training them all up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to render them, by due cultivation of the mind, the manners, and the heart, true Christian ladies, prepared, through grace, for usefulness and influence" hereafter.

All communions must be addressed to the Rev. Dr. Eaton, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia.

The information which I have received, that the Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Boston, and his lady, are to be the united head of the household in St. Mary's Hall, your new school for the education of young ladies, has induced me to offer you, for any purpose which it may serve in promoting the interests of the Institution, this spontaneous expression of my feelings. In Boston and its vicinity, there would be far more propriety, in my asking commendation from Dr. Eaton, than in my offering it to him. In this section of the country, perhaps, my residence here may give me some advantages which he does not possess. Allow me, therefore, to say, wherever I am known, and he is a stranger, that I have known him intimately from my childhood, and have reverenced him, as many beside have done, as an important light for the Episcopal Church in the time of its desolation, and as the friend and guide to many of young men, in their preparation for the ministry, as he was in many respects to myself. Parents may confide in the certainty, that whatever long tried piety, moderation, calm, and Christian manners, and an affectionate, tender and parental spirit, will find in entrusting them to the care of Dr. Eaton, the best of the aid of the most respectable connexions in her native city; and by her education and manners, and the class of society to which she has been accustomed—as well as by her piety and domestic character—will be found in a high degree qualified for the maternal care of the interesting subjects of her charge. I am of opinion, that no similar Institution can present, as far as the heads of the family are concerned,—for I am unacquainted with the arrangements for the department of instruction—superior advantages for those young ladies, for whom Christian parents seek a Christian education.

From the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

Right Rev. and Dear Sir.—In reply to your request, that I would state to you my opinion of the character and qualifications of Miss Rotton and her sister, it gives me pleasure to say, that from testimonial submitted to me, I have been brought to the conviction, that they would prove an invaluable acquisition to any establishment for female education, in which they might be placed. With both of these ladies my acquaintance is but of recent date. The elder of them, however, whom you have selected as the Principal Teacher of St. Mary's Hall, I have had an opportunity of seeing once or twice lately; and have learned enough from these interviews, so say with confidence, that you will find in her not only a lady of great accomplishments, but one fitted, by the superior delicacy and refinement of her manners, and her unostentatious but deep-toned piety, to exert the most salutary influence upon all entrusted to her care. I think it right to state, that these ladies received their education at a school of great celebrity at Clifton, in England, the advantages of which, though, perhaps, not generally known in this country, will be properly appreciated by all who are acquainted with it. That these highly esteemed persons may prove an extensive blessing, in the new sphere of action which they have selected, is the prayer of yours very respectfully and truly.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbie.

Those who enter into this service must make up their minds not to let bad roads, nor storms, nor floods, nor casualties, nor dangers, prevent their performance according to contract.

AMOS KENDALL,
Post Office Department,
March, 23, 1837 16—(24th July).

To the Parents or relations of JAMES RICHARDSON, in or near Danville, Ky. if living.

IT is said, that the youth James Richardson came to this city some time in March last, and is still here. This notice is given, supposing it would be gratifying to them to hear of him, and that he might be again restored to their society. Said youth is about 18 years of age and 4 feet in height.

Lexington, April 20, 1837—16—16

The Danville Republican insert to the amount of \$1.50, and charge this office.

FOR RENT.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on Water street, opposite the Rail Road Office, the same lately occupied by William Wilgus deceased.

Nov. 7—63-1f C. HUNT.



JAS. M. COONS,
SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER:

Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky,

A few doors below Brennan's Hotel, opposite Dr. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's best full quitted, plain and common

SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;

Superior and common

COACH, GIG, WAGON, CART AND

PLOUGH HARNESS;

Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Wallets;

Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows Top

TRUNKS;

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Riding Whips—a variety.

Carriage, Gig and Stage do do do

Wagon do do do

With every other article usual in his line, all of which have been FAITHFULLY MANUFACTURED of the best materials, in the latest and most approved fashions, and which will, positively sell, as low as any other establishment in the city, or any other in the country.

Purchaser will find it to their interest to give him a call. Orders promptly filled.

He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line of business.

March 2, 1837.—9-6m.

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington, March 8, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Bank, that their annual meeting will take place at the banking house in Lexington, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of May next, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year. At the same time will be submitted for their consideration, a law of the last Legislature authorizing an enlargement of the Capital of the Bank on certain conditions.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. T. SCOTT Cashr.

Lex, march 8 1837—10-5t

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS.

New Goods

FEBRUARY 17 1837.

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.

ARE now receiving their FIRST SUPPLY OF

ASPRING GOODS, comprising a general

Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY MERCHANDIZE.

Their stock is now large, and they will continue to receive additional supplies weekly throughout the season.